

Youth

JULY 22, 1962

Dugout Slanguage
Inside the Gilded Cage
Stay Afloat in Your Boat



THE LANGUAGE OF BASEBALL

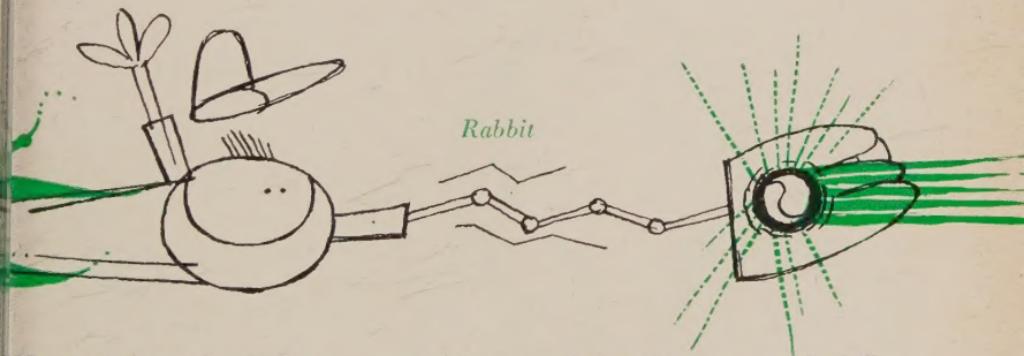
Do you think you know the language of baseball? In discussing the game, do you employ such terms as "curve ball," "line drive" and "Texas Leaguer?" If so, you're a square—a baseball square, anyway.

Let's eavesdrop in a major league dugout. Here, on the end of the bench, a couple of ballplayers are talking. The colloquy goes like this:

"That guy, Smith, sure can handle the Uncle Charlie. He hangs out ropes."

"Yeah, but he's got the bad hose. And his wheels are going flat."

Translation? Well, this fellow, Smith, is quite a hitter. He isn't bothered by an exceptionally good curve ball (*the Uncle Charlie*). He hits sharp line drives (*hangs out ropes*). However, his throwing arm leaves much to be desired (*the bad hose*). And his legs don't enable him to run as fast as he once did (*wheels going flat*).



The ballplayer has a language of his own. It is a lexicon much different from that used by most fans and sports writers.

For example, the "Texas Leaguer," a lofted hit which drops just out of the reach of an out-rushing infielder and an in-coming outfielder, never is called that in the dugouts. It is a *wounded duck*. The "high, hard one," meaning a pitcher's fast ball, is a *hummer*. The "hot corner," a name given to third base because of the number of savagely-hit drives that go into that area, is the *butcher shop*. A "grass cutter," or hard-hit ground ball that cuts through the infield, is a *jet job*.

If a player is described as a *dead body*, it doesn't mean that he is dead; it means that he lacks quick reflexes. Similarly, a *slow bat* doesn't refer to a Louisville Slugger or some other piece of lumber; it refers to a player who simply can't swing fast enough when the pitcher throws his *hummer*. The adjective *flaky* is applied to a player who is considered a little silly, goofy or off the beam. Of such a player, his teammates sometimes say that he "has the bad head."

Almost invariably, a player uses "the" instead of "a" in reference to

anything bad. A pitcher will say "I've got the bum hose" when he has a sore arm. Or a player, returning to the bench after striking out on a pitch at which he feels he shouldn't have swung, will groan, "I took the bad rifle."

Players use the terse "bad" whether they mean another man is handicapped by injury or is just plain inadequate. There is one bewildering exception. It is never said of a fumble-prone fielder that "he's got bad hands." In this case it is ALWAYS said, "He hasn't got good hands." The guy is really a second-rater, he is called a *Humpty-Dumpty*. And when one player is contemptuous of another's ability, he'll remark, "The best thing you can say about him is that he puts on his uniform nice."

—EDGAR WILLIAMS

GLOSSARY



Hot Dog

Broadway



Boiler

glossary, by no means complete, of the modern player would list such other terms as:

Inch-and-Judy—a batter who slaps the ball over infield, and seldom belts a long drive.

Long man—a relief pitcher who answers an emergency call in the early innings when the starting her has been knocked out.

Mort man—a relief pitcher who is called into on late in a game.

Long Blast—a home run (also called the long one).

Longomer—it doesn't refer to a home run; it is a dis-
ing term applied to an umpire who allegedly
ors the home club because of the influence of
isan fans.

Habbit—an infilder with quick reflexes.

Gaugher—an easy game; one that permitted play-
to relax during the action because the issue was
led by an early rally and was never in doubt.

Heelhouse—a pitch to the exact spot where the
her intended it to go.

The Equalizer—like the Uncle Charlie, a fine
ve ball.

Own the pipe—a straight fast ball that cuts the
idle of the plate.

Roadway—a player who dresses sharply and has
uge wardrobe.

Upper—a batter who will swing at almost any
ch.

Cent for the collar—a player's way of saying
t he didn't get a hit (the opposing pitcher "col-
ed" him).

Ofer—another expression used by a player to say
t he didn't get a hit. (He goes "oh for five"—
hits in five at-bats—so he's an ofer.)

Donkey—a lumbering player, with poor coordina-
n.

Bush—a contemptuous term, applied to players,
pires, hotels, transportation facilities, or what have
u, that are considered sub-par.

The Boiler—the stomach; when a player has an
set stomach, he says his boiler hurts.

Iot Dog—a showoff who also feigns injury to
the sympathy of the spectators.

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A CONGRESSMAN ASKS / ARE WE T



UAL IN DRESS AT NATIONAL MONUMENTS? ▶

ARE U.S. tourists becoming "summer bums"? Naturally people like to relax when they vacation away from home. And often the weather is hot and uncomfortable. But are U.S. tourists getting too sloppy in the way they dress? Do they lack respect by wearing the same attire whether they are going to the beach or visiting a national shrine such as the U.S. Capitol or Lincoln Memorial?

Representative Walter L. McVey (R.), a young Congressman from Kansas, says he's afraid this is so. He became so indignant over the situation after his first summer in Washington that he introduced a bill in Congress, H.R. 8849, to ban the wearing of shorts by either men or women, above the age of 12, in the U.S. Capitol building. The proposal, now resting with the House Public Works Committee, has touched off a controversy. But nearly 100 per cent of the mail and 90 per cent of the press comment support Congressman McVey.

Europeans have long been critical of U.S. tourists and their slovenly dress. They are especially annoyed by women in shorts and play-suits walking on crowded streets in countries where such attire is confined to the beaches. On the other hand, foreign visitors to our U.S. shrines are impeccably dressed, either in full native costume or in neatly-pressed Western suits or dresses.

Girls in shorts and scanty halters are not the only offenders. Guys with sweat-stained, wrinkled shirts hanging out from the waist of ill-fitting Bermuda shorts are just as unpleasing. And the old are as guilty as the young.

Yet in this day of quick-drying, no-iron, non-wrinkle miracle fabrics, even the most traveled tourist with the smallest vacation wardrobe can keep looking fresh and comfortable. It simply takes wise planning and a little self-respect.

"I'm not against seeing a pretty girl in





shorts," says Congressman McVey with a smile. "I think it's fine on the beach or tennis court. But the U.S. Capitol is not Coney Island, although the way some Americans dress when they come here, you would think they did not recognize any difference."

"I feel it is disrespectful to the history and dignity of this building," explains the Kansas legislator, "for it is the center of the government of our great free nation. Such disrespect presents a poor picture to the people of the world who constantly have their eyes on this place. Our Capitol is the symbol of our country, just as is our flag. We do not extend the privilege of desecrating the U.S. flag nor should we allow the privilege of desecrating the Capitol to people who do not have the decency to show proper respect in their choice of clothing when visiting this national shrine."

"I think a person's behavior and attitude are inevitably affected by the clothes he wears," says this grandson of a circuit-riding Methodist preacher. "If a girl doesn't care how she looks, she may not care how she acts, either, and the same is true of the fellows. It is easy to develop a casual, cynical attitude not only toward these national shrines, but toward the principles for which they stand."

"You cannot legislate morals," concludes this former municipal judge, but a requirement for decent dress will help to create a better atmosphere and to generate an attitude of respect for things that are important.

"But I love my country, too," says the tourist in shorts as she stands on the Capitol steps. "Let's face it. Casualness of dress is typically American. And you can't change that! Do you think that a law keeping me outside this national shrine is going to increase my respect for my country?"

And so the controversy continues.

—GLENN D. EVERETT

*ride the waves
with fun
and safety!*



"I like outboards," says teenager, Kenneth Cromwell, enthusiastically. "Lost teenagers today do not have enough free time and I'm no exception. That's one of the big reasons why I like outboards. They take you where you want to go in a hurry and allow more time to relax when you get there."

"I like sailboats," retorts teenager, Margot Thomas, with equal devotion. "In today's over-mechanized world, I like to think of the sailboat as means of getting closer to nature. It is a passive instrument which seems to come alive in the hands of a skipper . . . No other sport I know affords such a combination of tranquility and excitement, competitive spirit and individual satisfaction."

Whose side are you on? Or are you a fan of canoe travel, instead? No matter. If you're taking to the water this summer on any kind of craft, from raft to cabin cruiser, you'll be riding the waves to fun.

You'll be seeing crafts made of wood, aluminum, fiber glass and even plastic—costing anywhere from a few dollars for a simple rowboat to tens of thousands for an elaborate cruiser or yacht. All sizes, shapes, and types offer their special brand of relaxation. Each requires the development of some skills. And each demands that you take necessary safety precautions so that all on board can live to be "old salts."

CONDITION OF THE BOAT

The boat should always be checked for leaks and other defects before leaving shore. If your boat is small, be sure there is an extra oar and always a bailing can. If you use a motor have it checked periodically. Carry tools and enough know-how to make minor repairs.

Be sure you have enough fuel. Carry an emergency supply in a strong can. Fuel only in daylight, except in emergency. If fuel is spilled on the motor, dry it completely before starting and avoid an explosion.

Be a good housekeeper afloat, regardless of how you behave at home. oily rags should be isolated in covered tins and disposed of on shore. Rope should be coiled carefully and never tossed without warning.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Learn the basic rules in boating etiquette and traffic. Don't get too near swimmers, other crafts, piers—especially at high speeds. Give smaller boats the right of way. If you have a larger boat and take longer trips, learn channel markings, anchorages, and use of lights thoroughly. Check weather and tides before setting out. Fix permanent landmarks that will help you in locating your position at night. Investigate local sources for information on reefs, tide rips, buoys, and local customs.

Have life preservers for *all* passengers readily available. They go easier and better before and not after a crisis. Provide proper size life belts or jackets for children aboard. Adult sizes are too large for tots.

A first-aid kit is a MUST, too. It should contain antiseptic, sterilized gauze and cotton, and adhesive tape. Headache, indigestion and seasickness remedies (not for *you*, of course, but for your more delicate guests) would be a wise addition.

Don't let your buoyant cushions get soggy and flat. Sun-bathe them often to puff them out.

PLANNING THE TRIP

The worst mistake of small boat owners is to ride into dangerous wind and current traps. An offshore wind may make the center of a lake dangerously rough even though the water near shore is smooth. Avoid going too far out when such a condition is met. River currents or tides can be equally dangerous. It is safest to go upstream or upwind first, and return with the tide or current.

Don't venture into prohibited waters along the seacoast. Some are aircraft bombing ranges, and the safest lookouts aboard the plane may not see your small boat.

OVERLOADING

Overloading is dangerous because the boat rides lower in the water, allowing smaller waves to wash in. Ordinarily a small boat with motor or sail is loaded when the seats are full and there is no freight. With rough water anything more than seated load may be too much.

IMPROPER LOADING

The best place for the load is on the bottom and in the middle. Passengers should never sit or stand on stem, stern, or gunwales. Luggage should not be piled on seats or on boards across the gunwales. In rough weather the load, including passengers, should be placed low to keep the boat stable sidewise, and away from the ends to give bow and stern buoyancy so that the boat will ride over and not bury in the waves.

If one person rides a boat he should keep away from the ends; especially in a canoe. Do not sit in the rear seat of an empty canoe.

MOVEMENTS ABOARD

Only one person at a time should get into, get out of, move about, or stand in a boat. All the others should watch him. Boats should be held



entering or leaving a boat, do not jump, leap, or lunge.



Do you know the safest seating arrangements for a canoe?

eating capacity is not safety capacity. Know your passenger limit and stay under it.





If you lose an oar, paddle with one to get it. DON'T try this long reach stunt.

This swamped crew is glad they brought a bailing pail along, "just in case!"



ongside the dock until all passengers have boarded or stepped ashore. When in the boat, transfer your weight smoothly.

HEN TROUBLE COMES

If caught in rough water, turn your boat so that the waves are received either the left or right side of the bow. Do not get cross-wise. Slow down; a strong sea and speed don't mix. Get passengers and luggage into the middle of the boat and on the floor to permit the bow to move up and down. Throw out luggage if necessary. Keep bailing.

In a canoe, get off the seats and kneel on the bottom. If you are alone, kneel or sit on the bottom just back of the middle.

On a small lake it will be better to drift across it rather than try to fight the wind and current.

If your boat capsizes or fills and sinks, don't get panicky. Most small boats will support several persons even though filled with water. Even if it turns over it will support as many persons as it can carry up-right, providing one clings lightly. In rough or cold water tie yourself to the boat.

IAN OVERBOARD

If anyone goes overboard get him into a lifejacket first before trying to pull him aboard. To get a person on board, take him over the stern if it is square, or near it if the stern is not square. Above all do not let him come over the side or you will all go in. Help him in with one of your hands free to cling to the boat. A nearly drowned person, especially a child, can usually be handled best if he is bent double and picked up by the seat of his pants.

BOATING INSTRUCTIONS

If you want some professional guidance about boat handling and safety, both the U. S. Coast Guard and the United States Power Squadrons offer excellent courses to educate new sailors in the ways of the deep. The U. S. Coast Guard will also give your craft a free safety check which may save you from "on sea" difficulties.

When warm summer air makes you feel that you "must go down to the sea again to the lonely sea and the sky . . . for the call of the running tide is a wild call and clear call that cannot be denied," don't hesitate, but go! But respond to the call with a boat in tow and a knowledge in hand that will insure both boating pleasure and your seafaring future. ▼▼▼



THE COFFEE HOUSE



A PLACE TO BE YOURSELF

The Gilded Cage is a coffee house. "One of the best," say teenagers in Philadelphia, Pa. But what *is* a coffee house? What kind of young people go there? Why do they go? And what do they do there? ▶

stillness





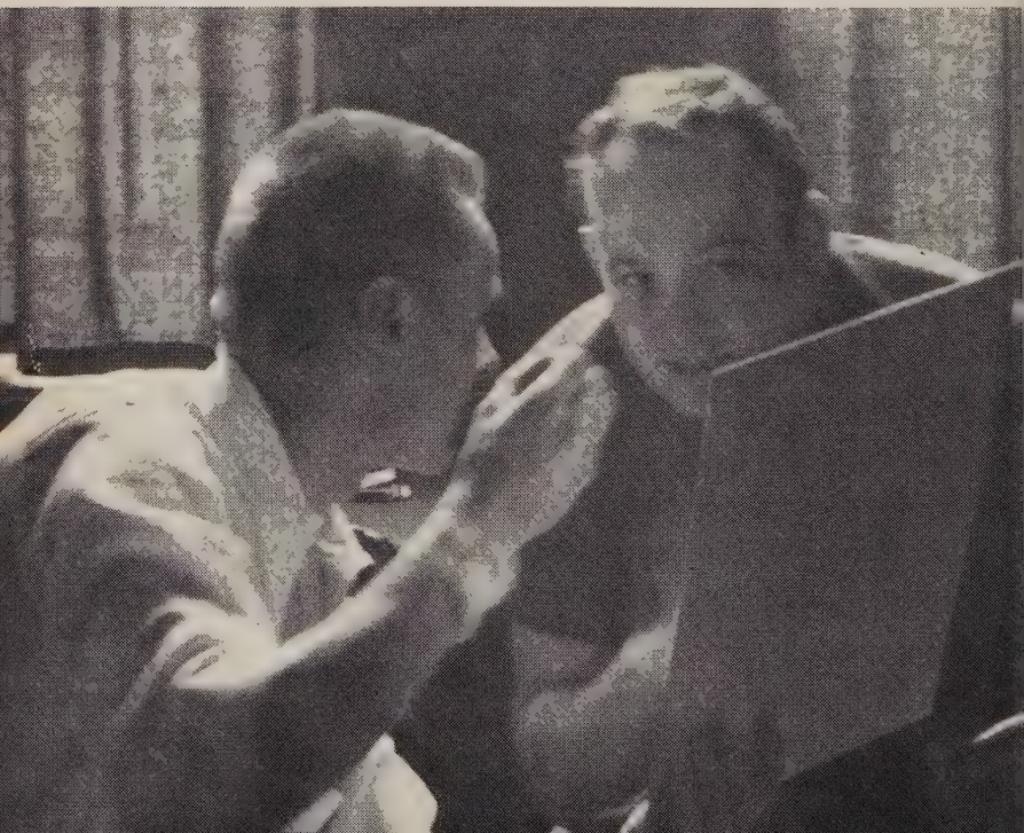
as someone sings a folk song



The Cage is our meeting place. I've talked to all kinds here . . . a negro medical student from South Africa, a secretary who writes poetry, a young man who's going to be a rabbi. The modest menu lists sandwiches, foreign teas and coffees, and Italian soft drinks . . . no liquor. The front entrance is a plain door with a simple sign. There are two rooms where we can talk, read, and play chess. The back room's the place where the local folk singers, pros and beginners, perform informally. But on Sunday afternoons, everyone moves to the bigger front room where we all join in a big sing. That's when we beginners get a chance to test our talents among friends. It's a fine proving ground for

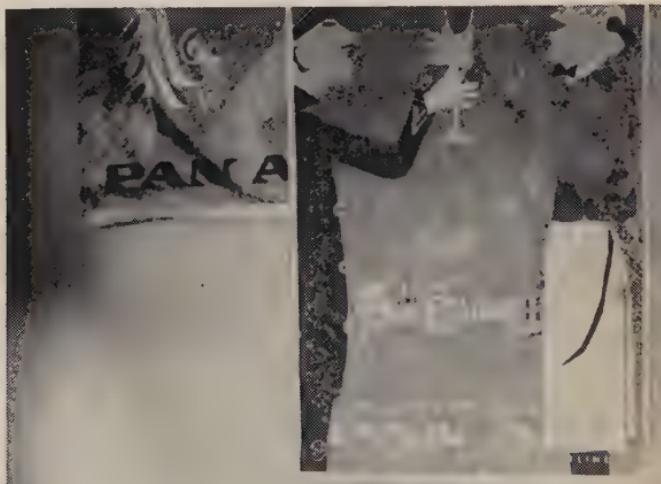
"The Cage is a haven. It's a new basis for social experience for you people who want to think on a higher level, who don't need John Birch societies or baseball scores to gain popularity, or the ten top records on a juke box blotting out the thinking processes. We know we don't have the 'last word.' We're still shaping our opinions. We often echo the words of a favorite teacher and then add a few of our own. However, we feel a need to go beyond mediocre America. Each generation begins differently from the preceding one. We're different from our mothers and dads. How can we not be? We feel that we are often more religious in essence than our parents, who seem to attend church more because they feel they 'have to' than 'want to.' Parents are wrong when they try to make things too easy for us. They take away our self-respect and need for responsibility by reminding us how much they're doing for us and then yelling at us that we don't do anything for ourselves! Give us a chance to work out our obligations."

a time for art, chess or quiet





ading





a place for many moods . .

"We like the Cage because we like its owners, Eddie and Esther Halpern. They understand and respect young people. They're willing to get involved in our problems. It's like going from 'bad parents' to 'good parents.' Often the Halperns simply confirm what our parents have already told us, but it's easier to take from Eddie and Esther. The rules here are strict. Since the Cage is located in a residential area, there's no loitering allowed in the streets and no parking our motorbikes closer than a block away. The city curfew at 11:30 p.m. is stressed. And for those who misbehave, Eddie gives three warnings and then they're 'flagged' from the Cage, never to return. But it rarely happens, for we try to check the misbehavior ourselves. We have our tensions and hostilities here, for we're no different from human beings anywhere else. But here at the Cage we have a sense of belonging, and more important, of belonging to something we can respect ourselves for." ▼▼▼



place to be yourself



You're still in time! Blast-off date for the National Conference on Christian Education is rapidly approaching. But the count-down continues. If you're a last-minute planner and have just decided that you'd like to be a part of this big August 21-24 meeting at Purdue University in Lafayette, Ind., send your registration in pronto. Address your request for an application blank to Loren Walters, Room 803, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 21, Pa. Then fill it out and return it with a \$37.50 fee and you'll have your ticket to four days of exciting and helpful encounters.

Youth at Purdue (15 years of age and above) have several sessions of special interest planned. In addition to participating in the all-conference events with adult delegates, you'll have a couple of functions all to yourselves.

A Youth Social after the evening program of Tuesday, Aug. 21 promises all sorts of fun and fancy-free entertainment for young people who come to the gymnasium.

You can join, too, in the mass YOUTH Rally in Fowler Hall on Friday afternoon, Aug. 24. Herman Ahrens, editor of YOUTH magazine, will be "on the stand" for an hour at 4:15 p. m. He'll be there to be interviewed by teens and to answer any questions about YOUTH magazine—past, present, or future—that you'd like to throw at him.

Afternoon study groups include five discussion topics especially geared for young people. You're free to attend any of the 18 that interest you, but these five pertain to you in particular: *Boy-Girl Whirl*, *How to Choose a College*, *How to be a Missionary*, *Seminar for State Synod Officers*, *Leader Training for Youth Group Officers*.

Parlor Pow Wows on Wednesday and Thursday evenings are for both young people and adults. A sneak preview of the 40 Pow Wow topics, however, indicates that someone's been playing favorites with teens. *What's with the Peace Corps?*, *Youth at New Delhi*, *Teenagers Abroad*, *Youth Can Serve*, *Youth Can Believe in God*, *Youth in World Congregationalism*, *Ways Youth Learn*, *Boy-Girl Twirl*, *Automation and You*, *For Future Ministers* are just a sampling of the many titles which concern you and your world. Extremely capable leaders have been scheduled for each of the Pow Wows in order to present the most stimulating and informative sessions.

Recreational opportunities galore will be available to you each afternoon from 4-6 p. m. There will be a special staff of leaders to plan and direct a variety of activities ranging anywhere from swimming to tennis and ping-pong.

Being a young person at Purdue can be your guarantee to participation, education, and fun. Write and register now, if it sounds good to you.

may we quote you?

► We no longer have the three Rs in this country. Instead, we have the six Rs—remedial reading, remedial 'riting and remedial 'rithmetic.

—Robert M. Hutchins

► Keep your eyes open to your mercies. The man who forgets to be thankful has fallen asleep in life.

—Robert L. Stevenson

► He who threatens is always afraid. —French Proverb

► Always remember: A good place to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm. —H. F. Banks

► The art of awareness is developing the deep sensitivity through which you may suffer and know tragedy, and die a little, but through which you will also experience the grandeur of human life.

—Wilfred A. Peterson

Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits.

—Thomas A. Edison

Each of the major ideologies is convinced not only that it represents the true philosophy of peace, but that the other system is bound to fail. As a result of this preoccupation with ideology and dogma, and on the general assumption that history repeats itself, we have mistrust and fear which is the source of all our problems and the basic fact behind the cold war . . .

—U Thant

COVER



STORY

Our cover pitcher hopes he can throw a *wheelhouse* and prevent the batter from hitting a *big blast*. This isn't a *laugher*. Players and fans are tense. Today, above all, no one wants to be a *bush*. If this conversation has you thoroughly confused, turn to page two for a translation of "The Language of Baseball." Even the most sports-minded among you may be surprised at real dugout terminology. Any day you care to compete, a major league player will be game to match his "*slanguage*" against the best that teenagers can offer.

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New Florida school makes revolutionary changes

"No one really knows how much and how fast a youngster can learn under ideal conditions. We aim to find out." There, in a nutshell, is the idea behind the revolutionary South Florida Education center in Ft. Lauderdale. These are some of its experimental ideas.

Forty days added to the school year, extending it from early September until late July; a longer school day; concentration on basic subjects; abolition of all grade levels from kindergarten through high school so that each youngster can proceed at his own best speed; master teachers in every subject.

The school day will run from a.m. to 3:30 p.m., an hour longer than usual. On top of this, an optional extra hour will be available for such no-credit "nonessentials" as driver education, clubs, instrumental music, etc. The center is also discarding the time-honored two-semester plan for three equal sessions each year called "trimesters."

What is going into the learning program at the center is a heavy emphasis—from kindergarten through high school—on the language arts (English and foreign languages), science, mathematics, and the social sciences.

Instead of such formal levels as first grade, fourth grade, eleventh grade, etc., the center will have a wide range of learning levels. Each

in youth the NEWS

Marijke van den Houwland, 18, a Belgian exchange student receives a foreign student tuition scholarship to the University of Illinois from George T. Wilkins, state superintendent of public instruction. Marijke, who lost a foot in an auto-train collision near New Lenox earlier this year, is still hospitalized, but is permitted to attend school part-time at the Lincoln Way high school.

the levels will be only slightly advanced over the level just below, and pupils can move upward from one to the other on any day, week or month of the year. Some students may be graduated from high school in 4 years or less after entering kindergarten. Slower pupils may take 10 or even 14 years to graduate. But, because each learning level must be mastered in turn, no one can fail, and no one will have to repeat a whole year's work in any subject. Enrollment in the center will be on a voluntary basis.

d youth festival designed curb clergy's influence

In the Estonian Soviet Republic, the Summer Festival of the Communist Youth Organization (Komsomol) will be dedicated to the organization's "struggle against the influence of churchmen." Radio Moscow admitted that clergymen had been all too successful" with youth in Estonia. It said young people had been "drawn to churches, especially at the Confirmation ceremony. Very pompous, it attracted youth by showy interest in the individual." Radio Moscow said that in 1957 the Communist Youth Organization inaugurated its Summer Festival to combat the attraction of Confirmation ceremonies. It claimed that in the first three years it had succeeded in reducing by 50 percent the number of youths confirmed in Estonian churches.

Seminary graduates warned to avoid 'secondary' goals

The main purpose of the Christian ministry is "to raise frail men to the stature of sons of God" and not to advance democratic institutions, Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church in America, told graduates at Princeton Theological Seminary.

"The security of law and order, the decline of juvenile delinquency, are not the primary goals of Christian faith. Nor—dare I say it?—is the free enterprise system, not even the defense of democracy." Dr. Fry asserted Christianity's main aim is "to feed hungry hearts, to give a footing to those who would fall on which they can stand." He admitted that when Christianity is "planted in men's hearts and flourishes in a land, law and order become more secure and juvenile delinquency is on the wane." God should be thanked for this, but they should be counted as "appreciated by-products."

In conclusion, Dr. Fry summarized four paradoxes with which new ministers must grapple. These are, "The Gospel we preach must be relevant but also timeless. The Church we serve is an institution, but you and I must be alert to guard it against the diseases to which that very fact makes it prone. Today's minister must be penitent and yet affirmative. Put the Gospel of obedience ahead of the Gospel of success."

**GIVE
A
UN
PARTY**

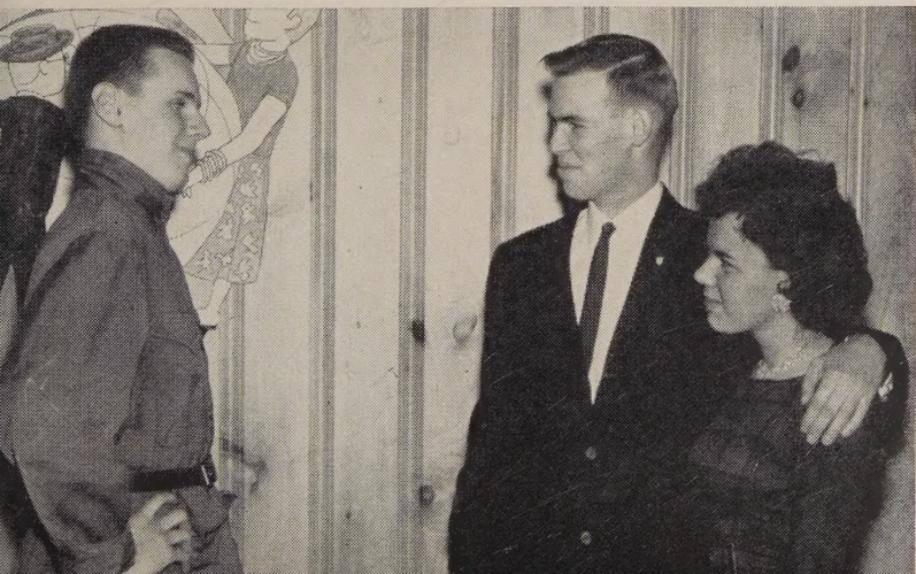


A Brazilian exchange student was coming to town. For teenagers in Gorham, Maine, this opened the door to all sorts of exciting possibilities. On, "international relations" would be a living room adventure rather than a foreign-sounding enterprise. Would the new student like them? Would they like him? How should they welcome him? How could they make him feel at home in a place so distant from his own?

This interest in the exchange student's arrival brought overall interest in other nations to a new peak. P.F.'ers in Gorham's First Parish Congregational Church decided to capitalize on it. The year's program, they thought, should center around ideas and customs from other lands. Its purpose would be to increase each P.F.'ers store of international knowledge and to help promote better world understanding.

Normal enthusiasm was within the Pilgrim Fellowship at the beginning, and it grew rapidly as the ideas grew. Throughout the year, the group held worship services in many different manners to comply with their international theme. Religious customs which they practiced ranged from kneeling in a candlelight service to bowing on the floor. They also visited a Jewish Synagogue and participated in a discussion of the Jewish faith there. At Thanksgiving and Christmas the Pilgrim Fellowship held discussions

SR meets the USA at this Pilgrim Fellowship's United Nations dinner. P.F.'er Stephen Johnson (left) represents Russia and is chatting with William Key and Sherry Martin, who feel right at home in American garb. In the guise of a Finn and a Dane, Shirley Ray and William Wood (left) hold their Scandinavian heritage together.



on holiday worship and customs in other lands. A Philippine girl who was studying to be a nurse in a Gorham hospital spoke to the group on holidays and customs in her home.

Another excellent resource person was, of course, their Brazilian exchange student. He joined in discussions with them and shared many insights into the life and customs of his native Brazil.

What would be a stimulating and different activity with which to climax such a worthwhile program? This was the P.F.'ers' chief question as the year drew to a close. Conversations led to the proposal of a United Nations dinner. Everyone was to wear a costume representing a specific country of the UN, and each member was to bring a dish which was characteristic of a different foreign country.

The party turned out to be even more exciting than the plans sounded. Says one member, "The costumes were just wonderful—really tremendous! Each person used his imagination to try to make something which represented his country. Everything from draped tablecloths to authentic costumes were used. The countries represented were Cuba, Scotland, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, United States, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Korea, Ireland, Morocco, Egypt, India, Finland, and Sweden. The minister's wife, Mrs. Helen Dubbs, appeared in an authentic 100-year-old Burmese missionary bridal gown.

"The food served was varied and delicious! Everyone really enjoyed tasting the many different dishes. Specific ones served were Mexican chicken, Lasagne, stuffed dates, stuffed pineapple, coconut, Scotch Square, pickled herring and hardtack, Oriental baked beans, butterhorns, Spanish rice, Irish potatoes with butter sauce, Kim Chi, borsch, cucus, Swiss chocolate cookies, cheesecake, and several others.

"Several members had a lot of fun teaching the rest of the group to dances from the various countries. The group took part in learning two schottisches—Finnish and Scotch. There were several moments of mixed up feet, but it was a lot of fun. Everyone believes the party was a success—each member learned while having lots of fun. It was a good ending and the effect is still with the group."

Would the Gorham P.F.'ers recommend an international study program and United Nations dinner to other youth fellowships? Yes, indeed! "We heartily recommend the idea to any other group interested. In your studies invite some outside speakers to stimulate ideas and answer questions which the group has asked. But keep it primarily a group project with a majority of the members contributing. New information will be gained, and a new awareness and consideration of others will come alive. It really provides a good goal and deepens group thinking and unity." ▼▼▼

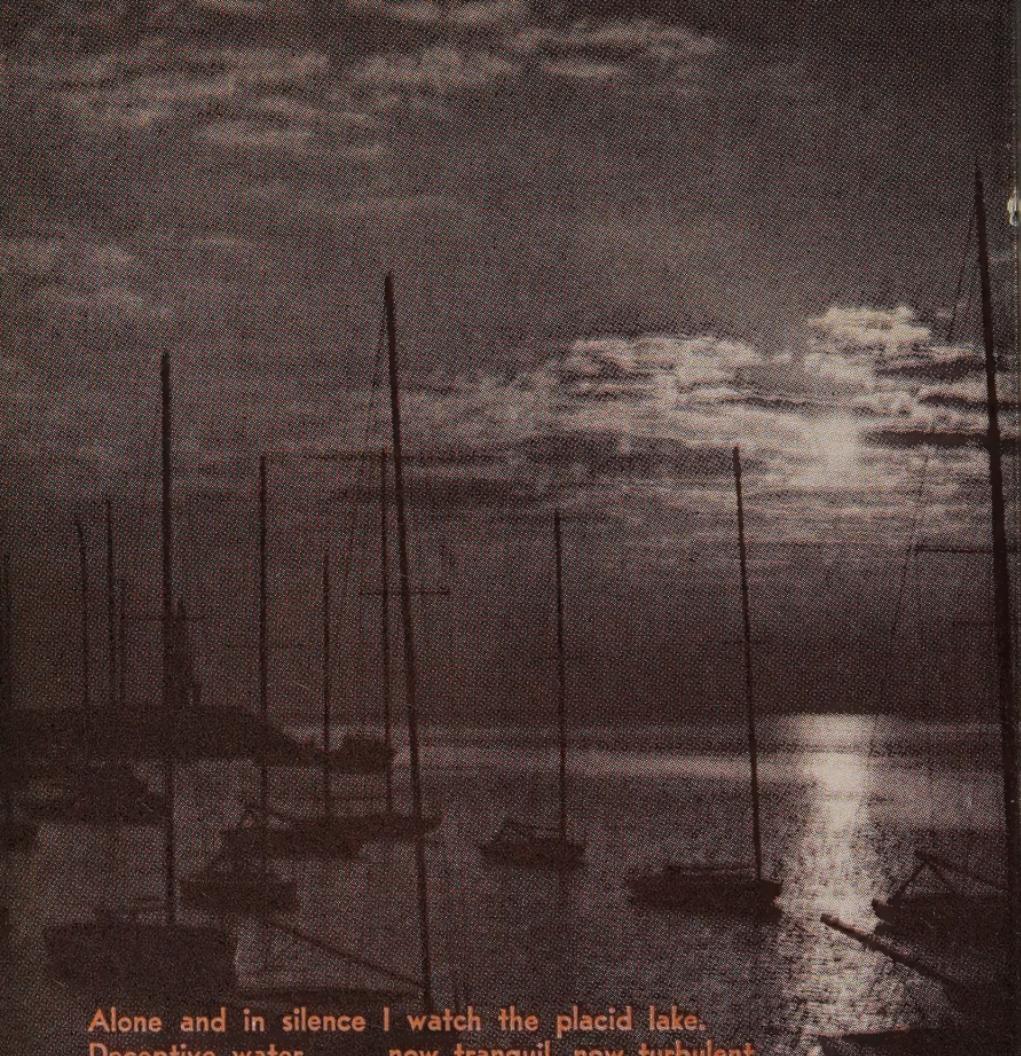


ighbors to the south exercised their
ileges, too. John Treworgy, delegate
Brazil, talks with Lyn Roberts of Mexico.
Philip Kimball as Castro is quite prop-
sy sampling spicy Cuban food.



Planning a U.N. Party?

1. Form committees for decoration, food and program. See that all members have a chance to work on plans for the party.
2. Ideas included in the dinner party should be significant as well as fun. They should make you aware of the need for better understanding and the universals of world culture.
3. Let members choose the country they wish to represent. But limit duplicates.
4. Costumes and each individual's contribution should be stressed but not demanded.
5. Limit outside speakers. Let ideas and work come from within the group.
6. Invite outsiders, newcomers, and exchange students to attend the dinner. The more, the merrier!
7. New ideas and originality should be the keynote. Don't be afraid to try the unusual.



Alone and in silence I watch the placid lake.
Deceptive water . . . now tranquil, now turbulent
Like life in its make.

Alone and in silence I meet each dawning day.
Confusing hours . . . now joyful, now sorrowful
What do these contrasts say?

O God, alone and in silence let me not be.
Now tranquil, now turbulent, now laughing, now
 suffering
Alone . . . life asks too much of me.

But guided in silence by thy loving hand
All of life . . . now peaceful, now struggling
Unafraid I can stand. Amen.